THE SURRENDER OF FURT SUBILER.

Opinions of the New York Press of Yesterday on the Surrender of Fort Samter.

[From the critume.]

Fort Samter is lest, but freedom is saved. There is no more thought of oribing or ceaxing the trailors who have dared to aim their cannon bals at the flag of the Union and those who gave their lives to defend it is seems but yesterday that at least two thirds of the journals of this city were the virtual allies of the secessionists, their apologists, their champions. The roar of the great circle of batteries pouring their iron hall upon devoted Sunter, has struck them all dumb. It is as if one had made a brillant and effective speech setting forth the innoceace of murder, and, having just bidden adieu to the cheers and the garlight were to be confronted by the gory form and staring eyes of a victim of assassination, the first fruit of his oraterical succeas. For months before the late Presidential election a majority of our journals predicted forcible resistance to the frovernment as the natural and necessary consequence of a republican triumpl: for months since, they have been cherishing out encouraging the shave holders' rebellion as if it were a very returnland proper proceeding. Their object was purely partisantly wished to builty the republican principle, and then call upon the people to expect from power a party so profligate and cowardly. They did not succeed in this; they have succeeded in entiting their southern proteges and some time allies into flagrant treason.

These cannot be a rational death that every man who aided or absetted the attack or Fort Sunter is involved in the guilt of treason. The dearnal constitution (Art. 3, sec. 3); says :—

ring war against term, or or assering to their enemies, giv-g them sid and comfort.

That all the besiegers of Forts Sumter and Pickens have corred the penalty of treason—which is death—is indus-ntable; but how much do those come short of it who ill persist in pettifogging the cause of the traitors? Titness the following from Mayor Wood's personal or-

and mastere.

If any journal issued within the limits of the Jeff, Davis confederacy were to position anything like the above on the side of the North, its editor and all his obettors would at once be strung up to the handlest lamp post or some convenient limb of a tree. We rejoice that we live in a region where every effecte is left to the cognizance of the tribunals and to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the land.

Most of our journals lately parading the pranks of the secessionists with scarcely disguised exultation have been suddenly sobered by the culmination of the slave-holding conspiracy. They would evidently like to justify and encourage the traitors further, but diey dere not; so the amen sticks in their throat. The aspect of the people appals them. Democrat as well as republican, conservative and radical, instinctively feed that the gans fired at Sumler were aimed at the heart of the American republic. Not even in the lowest groggery of our city would it be safe to propose cheers for Beauregard and Gov. Pickens. The tories of the revolution were relatively ten times as numerous here as are the open sympathizers with the Parmetto rebols. The manifestations at the Stock Exchange on Saturday were symptomatic of the feeling everywhere. It is hard to lose sumter; it is a consolation to know that in losing it we have gained a united people. Hence out the loyal States are a unit in uncompromising hostility to treasen, wherever pletted, however justiled. Fort Samter is temporarily lost, but the country is saved. Live the republic.

nowever justices. For examor is temporary loss, so had country is saved. Live the republic:

[From the Times.]

It is by no means impossible, after all, that what seemed at first to be a auticoal calamity, and which rendered yesterday a memorably dark day in the experience of every patrict, was after all a substantial and providing advantage, indicipated and provided for in the plans of the administration. Its policy his been uniform and enforce its laws. It will yield nothing belonging to it unitees dispossessed by superior force, but it will cot weaken the reputation of its military arm, by a reckness waste of men or means in the maintenance or atsampted recapture of any comparatively vanieless position. This arm is whelded by that illustrious chief and strict, whose forty years of active service have never nown dishoner or defeat, who, in the disappearance of ur great leaders, is providentially left to us, and under those guicance, though we may not for the time be devised of his plane, we are always sure of being led to substantial success.

emergency; to yield, if necessary, to superior force. The fleet did not render assistance, as it could not without the risk of being disabled, and, perhaps, destroyed. Government was too weak in its navel arm to encounter any such risks. It would interfere with its proper command of the sea, and with its plans, to commence at immediate enforcement of the revenue laws at the ports of the role States. For Samter, he a strategic point, is of no sort of consequence. It was constructed solely for defence against foreign invanion, which is not contemplated by the government.

The port of Charleston, we learn by way of Montgomery, is blockaded. Every vessed entering or leaving it is to pass the surveillance of a slap of war. No wonder that "the Charlestonians regarded with execution the fleet that refused to come to the rescue of the galiant Anderson." It was not the plan of the saministration that they should go to his rescue at two great a peril. It was from the start destined to an entirely different field and mode of action. Notine the retention nor surrender of Fort Sumter could have any bearing on the policy like government had marked out for itself. This was an isolated case, that stood solely on its own merits. Government could not allow its flag to be disgraced by retreat. It is strengthened in every part by the surrender of the fort. It may not attempt, at present, its relaptore, but will notify the Confederate States that, till it is restored, the commerce of Charleston must pass over the deck of a ship of own.

The first act in the drama which has terminated in the surrender of Fort Sunter, instead of being a defeat, is, when we come to look at its effects, a most beliffing

The first act in the drama which has terminated in the surrender of Fort Sumter, instead of being a defeat, is, when we come to look at its effects, a most brilling success. It has thrown upon the Canaderate States the entire responsibility of commencing the war. It has given us time to arm for off-anisive operations, and to collect and to place before every southern port a finet aufficient to enforce the revenue is war, and to protect our commerce from Southern places. We still hold every point of value in the Guis-Fort Fickens, key west and Tortugas. We turn the Confederate states upon which they cannot even float Alderman Booke's scows. Their armice, which they have collected and armed with such cost, they may turn against each other, to help to stille the intile freedom of thought or expression that may yet exist. They are harmless against us. The little commerce laws.

revenue laws.
All this the confederates at Wonigomery may, in their All this the confederates at Montgomery may, to their impotent rage, contemplate with the same exceration that the people of Charlesvon did the floot that refused to expose uself to fire. Water is not their element. We command the avenue upon which their element. We command the avenue upon which their existence depends. They have commenced the war. We now propose to give them a taste of our power without expessing ourselves to their attacks. Mr. Jesterson Pavis had good cause for boing sick in bed at the reception of the news. The magnitude of the advantage gained at Washington, and the utter inability of the contectents forces to cope with is in the arena we have chosen in which to carry on the contest, accounts for the lowered tone adopted at Montgomery and the feeble salve of seven guns at their triumph. We are now prepared for a contest in a field in which we hold their lives in our hands, and on which they cannot harm as to the extent of a hair. We are prepared to follow up such a contest till they are entirely satisfied.

they cannot harm us to the extent of a hair. We are prepared to follow up such a contest till they are entirely satisfied.

[From the World.]

The surrender of Fort Sumier, after it had heroically helphes forth defiance for two days in reply to a heavy chancending from multitudinous batteries, is a result which chappoints the wiches of loyal men; but the painful feeling it awakens is only regret, not humilistico. The national horor is untouched. If fortune has favored the side which had the heaviest arrillery and the advantage of numbers, she has only regret, not humilistico russ the invincible engargy of determination which resides in the government, and which impelled it to natempt provisioning the fort in the face of hopeless odds. The most glorious event in the military annals of the world was also a defeat. It was as evideat beforehand that fine reoppise could not be held, as it has been that there was a "military necessity" for our being dispotacesed of Sunter. But to the heroic Londides the dea of retiring from Thermopyles, because it could no longer be defeaded, was intolerable. The high souled Spartan king woold not his head to the heroic Londides the dea of retiring from Thermopyles, because it could no longer be defeaded, was intolerable. The high souled Spartan king woold not his ten to the advice given him by prudent officers among his associates, and a annon a pontion that had become untenable. With his immertal lives hundred Spartans, he made Thermopyle a watchword of liberty and an incentive to heroic daring forever. I year they would not seen the benefit of the will be subjected and minor the imputation of rashness.

If President Lincoln had yielded to supposed military recessity, and made a voluntary execution of Sunter, the rebest would have come in possessico of a strong, well-subject made and battered and minor beguing the forters instead of the burned and battered and moke-beguined ruin over which they have raised their ring. The difference in the condition of the fort is a small matter; b

Civil war is, no doubt, an evil; but it is not the part of manimose to chaunt peremisde over it when it is actually upon us. It has been certain, from the beginning, that the secession of several States from the Union could not be consummated pasceably. The government has fortrome while it could; but acts of war perpoterosed assists it by the rebeis render longer forbearance impossible. The people of this country cannot afford to live under a covernment which may at any time no dissolved at the captrice of any State or combination of States. We live under a covernment which may at any time no dissolved at the captrice of any State or combination of States. We live under a covernment will not any adequate assurance that the captrice of any States can go out because a President has been elected against their wishes, the New England States, or the Northwestern States, may withdraw for any frivolens protect it may suit them to set up, and the tioic has no more colorence than a rope of sand. The principle on which the Southern rebeis are acting cannot be admirted without opening the order to general disreption and universal anacety. If the rebeit have sufficient military attentified without opening the life protect in the second of t

But there will be no more temportaing. The blood is up, and both sides know that these can be no quarter. The nation was awakened by the guns of the 12th of April, and will stard no more noiseme at Washington. Frior to Friday hast there were two parties, but no two parties can now be jound. The ne confederates know and anticipate, and therefore, even though it were not true, their own desperate advance will soon make it so. President far cola will have to light for the capital, unless to has fifty thousand "upsace makers" in resolute hands. President Jarcola will have to fight for the capitat, unless, he has fifty thousand "peace makers" in recolute hands, and ready for its defence, within a few days. Pickens will follow the fate of Sumter, if not speedily relatoreed. Without an effective blockade of the rebel ports, the inflittary and even naval armament of the great conspiracy will be rapidly raised to a formulable force. The more power and energy the government puts forth now, the less it will need nereafter.

The more power and energy the government puts forth now, the less it will need nereafter.

[From the Journal of Commerce | We are enabled to lay before our readers, quite in cetail, the important intelligence from Charleston, concerning the attack upon, and surrender of, Fort Sunter, and also information, apparently authentic, from Washington, indicating the policy which the President will pursue, in the present condition of the country. We need not say that never during our connection with the press, have we been called upon to chronicle news so claiming, or involving such vital consequences to the country, and probably none, in which the people on tails continent and throughout the world, are so profoundly interested.

press, have we been called upon to chronicle news so alarming, or involving such vital consequences to the country, and probably none, in which the people on talls continent and throughout the world, are so profoundly interested.

We have neither space nor inclination to comment upon the detailed accounts of the assault upon Fort Statister by the forces of the Confederate States, its currender after a hotty contested but nearly bloodless struggle, and the returnment of Major Anderson and his men from a fortress which they have gallantly held in the face of threatened assault, until its further occupation became impracticable. These are matters of which the reader will need only the facts presented in our columns, and respecting which there is very little occasion for discussion or argument. Our province is rather to deal with the great question which now agit their the country, and which, as soon as intelligence of the transactions in Charleston harbor shall be understood, will produce the profounded sensation throughout the civilized world.

Civil was now exists in formidable proportions, and unless its fell spirit shall be speedly arrested, the country will soon be deluged with blood. The speech of President Luccia, delivered to the Committee of the Virguia Convention on Saturday, taken in connection with the other facts and circumstances, by which we are at this time surrounced, opens up, in the most alarming magnitude, the policy of the government at Washington, and gives us an insight into the purposes which have two far currous clothed to be new administration. The President's own interpretation of the inaugural Message ruly satains the understanding which we had of it at the time of its first publication, and proves that at no time has the policy been one of peace. He now declares that in making known his purpose to "occupy and possess property and places belonging to the government was the facts and that the ontinary posts and public property belong to the fourth appropriation of the Confederate states

are to be squander d in the attempt to make willing out of unwilling members of the Union—to compel men to remain against their will in a government whose substratum and foundation principle is, that it exists by the consent of the governed.

It is time to pause. The first act in this great drama has been performed. Fortunately it has been attended with no sorious less of human life. If this war is to go on—if an enlightened nation like ours, in this enlightened age, is to settle its domestic officences by the sword and not by reason, we must prepare for a sacrifice by thousands and tens of thousands, and for the prostration of ail our highest hopes and expectations. It is not too late to appeal to reason and justice, to restore peace and avert the borrors and sacrifices of civil war.

What stands in the way of such a solution of our difficulties! The Confederate States do not want war. The United States do not want war. The former claim the right which the colonies exercised in the revolution, of establishing an independent government. The latter have nothing an independent government the nothing an independent government. The latter have not believed from the will. That would destroy the principle upon which the war is ever to coase, negotition reason produce such creasion. Why not negotiation now and fight atterwards, if fight we must; but let not the folly be perpetrated of fighting first, and resorting lea

the reign of peace. What is now demanded is not the courage to fight, but the courage which dares to arrest the war and carnage which now threaten the destruction of our liberties.

[From the Courier and Ecquirer]

Sumpter has faller—Jurrendered, we fear, by a traitor; and that traitor Major Robert Anderson. This is harsh language; but it is the language of truth demanded by what appears to be the grossest act of treason ever perpetrated in this or any other country. The treason of Twiggs is admitted by all to have exceeded that of Renedict Aunold; but the names of both Annold and Twiggs will sink into insignificance—indeed, are almost renered respectable—when compared with the more danning ladamy which, from present appearances, must forever attach to that of Robert Anderson. The croumstances of this abominable treason are so palpable and transparent that no man who reads them can heatate in arriving at the conclusion that Anderson stranged with Beauregard for the surrender of Sumter before it was assaulted, that the defence was but a sham, and that it was deemed important the surrender should take place before relief could be afforded by the government fleet, hourly expected to arrive with troops, provisions and munitions of war. Of course, the public were not propared for treason on the part of Anderson; and yet publications have recently been made in various presses which created doubts in the minds of many whother such a catastrophe as that which has happened was not within the scope of possibility. We containly have doubted a reward at the hands of his fellow citizens (a above any that the rebel confederacy could bestow. The public which they have compelled him to dischauge his plain duty to the public and to himself, knowing as he had that in so doing be would receive a reward at the hands of his fellow citizens (a above any that the rebel confederacy could bestow. The public him to dischauge his plain duty to the public and to himself, knowing as he had that in so doing be would receive a reward at the

then awkward position, bear arms against the South, but would either resign or ask for a furkugh to visit Europe.

Let it be before in mind that we speak not from hearsay. We have seen and read the letter which we describe; and beyond all question, it is now in existence and wait be forthcoming when mecessary. The effect of the letter goot the party to whom it was addressed, was favorable to Major Anterson, and we confess that we were favorably impressed with his intentions, although we remarked at the time, that if he could not bring himself to permit his batteries to be opened for the protection of a vessel under the American flag, which he knew to be in the government employ and bringing United States troops for he relief, his outy was to resign. And we asked permission to publish the letter with such a commentary which was declined as calculated to bring Captain Doubleday in collision with his commanding officer.

Now then, let us look at the facts of this strange surrender, as published in the city spaces of Saturday.

In the telegraphic correspondence between General Benuregard and the Secretary of War of the rebol confederacy, we find the following —

GENERAL REALIZEMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War of the rebol confederacy, we find the following —

GENERAL REALIZEMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Take Anderson replies—

Lave the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication decanoling the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a cerused with which I regret that my cause of booter and my obligations to my government prevent my compilance.

He aces.

Probable I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter

He acds.—

Probably I will swalt the first shet, and if you do not batter me to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days.

Now, we venture the assertion, that not an intelligent person in any past of the country read this remark of Major Anderska is, without being shocked at its purport. Here was the commandant of a belongured fortross, threatened with immediate attack, giving private intelligence to the enemy of his weakinss, and showing how easily he could be captured by starvation. Most assuredly, the military analise for antien ever contained such an exhibition of imbecility, and the mind of every reader was startled at the almost irresistible conclusion that it denoted treachery. It was not intended for the public eye.

chasien that it denoted treachery. It was not intended for the public eve.

Next took at the telegraph in the New Youx Herard of Sourday, headed four special desputches from Charles-ton; there, in italica and with double leads, just as we give it, occurs the following paragraph.

The brilliant and yet both conduct of Major Anderson speaks for the V, and allowers the stacks leady made at the North work bis character and put fotion.

The brilliant and yet is the conduct of Major Anderson speaks for the bright, and silicares the others beats and of the North whom be character and patients.

Can any reasonable man doubt but the author of this peragraph knew of or auspected Anderson's treason, and was torestailing the public mind in his behalf?

And so with every special despatch. The greatest peins are taken to land and praire Major Anderson. The public are tool in advance, "Major Anderson is mobily dong his duty," "the gailant Anderson is fighting brave by and indeed the greatest procantions are taken in all the despatches published before the surrender to produce a invorable impression in the ownermal to retain to featew. And lock at all the despatches since he surrender of the fort. Do they not invariably land Anderson and seek to throw censors upon our fice?

But what was the plain and obvious duty of Major Anderson on any honest man in his position? He keew that a large fleet with troops and provisions for his relief was at hand, and that all the givernment asked of him was to bide his time and not surrender. He knew that no matter what his low, or how entenable Sumter become, by duty was to hold it will the enemy captured it. With this knowledge of his position and his duty, he commenced his resistance to the attack of the rebels, and siter thirty hours of I ombarement, instead of having his waits breached and three-fourths of his commands along thered or rendered how do conduct, as it was reasonable to suppose would be the case, behold he finds himself just as expable of continuing his resistance as the seasonable to suppose would be the case, behold he finds himself parts as expable of continuing his resistance as he was when be commenced it—having only five of his near wounded, to one dead, and his walls unique except that their surface had been ceased. And yet in this position, he voluntarily runs up the white flag, trais in the count of the product of the form of the surface had been ceased. And yet in this position, he voluntarily

would not have been harmed for a week to come; but the escape of the rebus is at least cornous.

[From the Evening Post.]

It is ovident that General Scort has occomora beaten the etemies of his country by nora fore of his admirable strategical genins. To do so he has, as was necessary, suffered not only traitors, but loyal men, to rest under a misapprehension.

Those who remember the impatience with which the American public watched his apparent inaction at one period of the Mexican war, will not have forgotten the shout of aomiration which went up from the people when it was at last discovered that the suppsed maction had been in resulty the wisest and shrewdest action, and that by the most masterly dispay of military strategy he had outwitted the enemy, and obtained a splendid victory when nought but defeat and disaster stared our army in the face.

He who reads and compares curefully the despatches from Charleston, Montgomery and Washington in this morning's journals, cannot avoid the grafifying conclusion that that which looks at first blush like a disaster to the government, is in reality but the successful-carrying out of an admirable plan of military operations. Before this the traitors see themselves caught in the toils. In fact it seems to have stekened the chief traitor, loave, already, for Montgomery despatches relate that when the news from Charleston came, and the mob seronded Pavis and Walker, "the former was not well and did not appear;" and even his secretary was costive of words, and "declined to make a speech."

The facts which tend to the conclusion we have pointed out may be summed up as follows:—

General Scott has been averse to the attempt to reinforce Fort Sunter. He saw that it would cost men and vessels which the government could not sparrejust now.

As an able general, he saw that it would cost men and vessels which the government could not sparrejust now.

As an able general, he saw that it would cost men and vessels which the two keys of the position were Fort Picknen to the Guif a

certain, from a letter of one of his own officers, that his gons would reach beyond the centre of Charleston.

What was the matter: Beauregard must have thought the government officers both focis and cowards. When his own beats were sailing unharmed about the harbor, between Sumter and Moultrie, bearing his orders, was it possible that the forces outside could stand apathetic while a brave garrison was being done to death? When the liattle was to the death, would a shrewd officer neglect to divert his enemy's attention by firing his city?

If it seemed mysterious to us, waiting on Saturday with breathless suspense, it must have seemed incomprehensible to any cool lead in the traitor camp.

Still no ships come in, and in fact the reports state that only three or four small vessels remained in the offits. After forty hours cannonase, in which not one man is killed, Major Anderson, an other of undoubted courage and honor, runs up a white flag, surrenders the fort and becomes the guest of General Beauregard. Let no man hastily cry traitor! He only obeyed his orders. He made an honorable defence. He took care to shed no blood. Be gave orders not to sight men, but to allence batteries.

Meantime, while the robels are ignorantly glorifying the victory of five thousand men over eighty, what news conses from Montgomery? The telegraph, in the hands of the rebels, says.—

Fort Fichers was reinforced last night.

It is understood that Charleston Farabor is blockaded.

Lespatches from Houtgoant Slemmer, captured by the robels, gave Davis the first intimation of his defeat! No wonder that his Secretary, Waiker, declined to make a speech.

And what from Washington? These significant para-

a speech.

And what from Washington? These significant para-

And what from Washington? These significant paragraphs:—

The report that Anderson has surrendered, and is the guest of scheral Beauregard, has been communicated to the resident. The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked, "The supply vessels could not reach him, and he did right." When he was told that the report was that nobely was the jurea in Fort Sumter he seemed very much granded, and retrarked that he regret to that "sajor anderson could not be supplied, as that was all he needed.

The next act in the play win represent a scene at Fort Pickers, in remaccial harbor.

The position of affairs is this: Charleston is blockaded.

Fort Pickers is reinforced by troops, which the traitors

The position of affairs is this: Charleston is blockaded.
Fore Pickers is reinforced by troops, which the traitors footship believed were desimed for Sumier. Washington is secure beyond peradventure. The traitors have, without the flightest cause, opened the was they have so long threatened. The country is roused to detend its assauled liberties, and gathers enthassistically about the government; and treason has been checkmated at the first blow it struck. Let them keep Sumier a few weeks. Let he man cry traitor to Major Anderson. Let no man fear for the energy of the administration. Let us thank God that brave old General Soois romains to give his loyal heart and wise head to his country's service.

[From the Commercial Afvertiser!

four for the energy of the administration. Let us thank God that brave old General Scott remains to give his loyal heart and wise head to his country's service. From the Commercial Advertiser.]

It is with merpressible pain that we notice in a contemporary the charge of trenchery made against Major Ancerson, and that, too, on the strength of telegraphic despatches noteriously destored by the robels themselves, and evidently untrue in many particulars. It is not our province to defend that gallant officer's conduct, but we have not a doubt that when his official report to the commander-in-chief is made public, it will be seen that he has faithfully carried out in the letter and in the spirit also his orders from Washington. At any rate, an officer whe has conducted himself as worthity butherts in the most trying circumstances, and has won the confidence of his government when its eyes have been keenly fixed upon all his actions, ought not to be condemned without a hearing. This is cruci and unjust and is calculated to dishearien and discourage every loyal officer, a tage proportion of whose efficiency article from its buffer that his country men appreciate his fidelity and services, and will not really assul him with suspicions.

Busides in the case of Major Adderson there are some things quite inconsistent with the theory of treachery on his part, while everything of which we have antihentic knowledge in the case of signer of the surrender right was a necessary. It had before been proposed by the orders of his government, and was only not made because Major Anderson deemed the terms offered humbilating and deregatory. He had then the power of surrender, and had he been disposed to treachery whill have surrendered, so that the robels might have had easy possession of an undamaged fortress. And if his final same surrender was traitorous, is it probable that he would have come to New Yerk? Would be not rather have allowed himself to be detained at Charleston. But he is every the had been selan. Besides, there can

lows with that of last week:-Week ending. Lount. Specie. Oscalation. Deposits. April 6. 31:2113 496 41,765 658 8 300,141 94 859 810 April 13. 123 108 885 41.764,748 8,591,429 96,626,078 Increase.. \$995,389 59,190 — Decrease — 128,712

The changes are not very heavy. The increase of loans is due to the negotiation of government bonds and Treasury notes; but for these negotiations the loans column would probably have shown a decrease. A decrease in the specie average was confidently expected, as the government has received something like \$6,000,000 in gold from the banks within the past fortnight; but it seems that the receipts from Europe, California and the Mint keep the reserve full, notwithstanding the to the general stagnation in business, and the difficulty which is found in using money safely and profitably. We may now expect a further mo-derate increase in the specie reserve for some

The money and exchange markets are extremely dull. There is absolutely nothing doing at the exchange brokers, and the banks are very ill supplied with paper. On call, the supply of money at 4 per cent continues quite large. Bankers are asking 1071/2 a 3/4 for their sterling bills, and 5.27½ a 30 for francs, but are selling little or nothing. Commercial bills are offered at 106 a ¾. The stock market opened this morning at a

considerable decline, and with considerable activity. The actual commencement of war seems to have frightened a good many holders into selling, and the bears offer their options with considerable freedom. At the close of the morning session, however, a rally took place, and stocks all rose. They remained steady throughout the afternoon, closing rather unsettled, after a very large business. Governments declined about 1 per cent this morning, on the prospect of new loans being required. The board hisses any member who tries to take any advantage of the prospect to sell them short. State stocks continue to decline. Missouris fell off 3 per cent, Virginias 2½, and Tennessees 2. At the morning board the heaviest decline was in Illinois Central, which dropped 4 per cent without cause; Reading also fell 4 per cent. Perhaps this stampede among holders was after all to be expected. New York Central declined 1; Erie, 134; Hudson, 1; Harlem, 134; guaranteed, 2; Galena, 2; Toledo, 3; Panama, 2; Pacific Mail, 134; Rock Island, 3; Burlington, 234. The afternoon prices showed an average rally of 34 a 34 from the depression of the morning. The closing quotations of the day were as follows:—United States 5's, 1874, 84 a 86; Tennessee 6's, 68 a 68'4; Virginia 6's, 64% a 65; Missouri 6's, 54% a 34; Canton, 11% a 12; Cumberland Coal preferred, 5 a 7; 6's, 64% a 65; Missouri 6's, 54% a 34; Canton, 11½ a 12; Cumberland Coal preferred, 5 a 7; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 88 a 89; Pennsylvania Coal, 77 a 79; Pacific Mail, 75 a 75½; New York Central, 72½ a 72½; Eric, 21¾ a 22½; Hudson River, 37½ a 37½; Harlem, 12½ a 12½; do. preferred, 33¼ a 33½; Reading, 32 a 32½; Michigan Central, 45½ a 46½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 13½ a 13½; do. guaranteed, 30¾ a 30½; Panama, 106½ a 108; Illinois Central, 64½ a 64½; Galena and Chicago, 66½ a 663; sering bills, 64½ a 7 per cent preprint bills, 64¼ a 64½; Galena and Chicago, 66½ a 663; sering bills, 64¼ a 7 per cent preprint bills, 64¼ a 64¼ a 7 per cent preprint bills, 64¼ a 7 per cent Cleveland and Toledo, 26% a 27; Chicago and Rock Island, 45 a 451/4; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 66% a 67; Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 8 a 9; La Crosse and Milwaukee land grant bonds, 5 a 10; Illinois Central bonds, 93%

The war feeling was eyen more apparent to-day in financial and commercial circles than on Saturday. A hearty unanimity pervades the public mind, which has been so slow to kindle to the fighting point. Every one-democrat and republican, conservative and radical-agrees that the government must be supported with money and men, and the old Union of thirty-four States must be preserved at all hazards, and at any expense of life or means. And, the closer the subject is examined, the clearer people see that the evils of the war which is now forced upon the North will fall, not upon this section, but upon the rebei States. It is not New York and Boston—but Charleston, Savannah, Apalachicola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston—which will lose their trade in consequence of the war. It is not in our streets, but in theirs, that grass will grow this summer. It is not here, but there, that crowds of idle, hungry men are likely to besiege the government with menaces and riots. For while here at the North abundant supplies of food will pour regularly every day from the great productive region of the Northwest, and the military and naval preparations of the government will afford employment to all the idle mechanics and laborers of this section of the country, in the South the West will deprive the Gulf States of the supplies of food which are necessary for their substatence. It is fast becoming apparent to the more foresighted among our financiers that, so far as New York city is concerned, the business produced by the war will be greater in amount than the business destroyed by it; that the progress of so the Southern market, New York will do a better business this summer and next fall than any one has anticipated. It is hoped that the President will lose no time in closing the Southera ports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of time in closing the Southera ports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of the surports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of time will lose no time in closing the Southera ports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of the surports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of the surports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of the surports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of the surports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororally and the lose of the surports. If we must have war, let, it be vigororaly ject is examined, the clearer people see that the evils of the war which is now forced upon the President will lose no time in closing the Southern ports. If we must have war, let it be vigorously prosecuted, and let its evils be made so palpably felt that the value of loyalty and peace shall here-

after be appreciated.

We understand that the Galway Steamship Company are considering the propriety of purchasing the steamship Vanderbilt. On behalf of the maritime interest of the nation, we protest against the transfer of this fine ship to foreigners. It is enough that the Adriatic now-carries the British flag. Eurely, when the government needs a navy so badly, it would not be a bad operation for Mr. Welles to secure the fastest steamer in the world

as a transport vessel.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day.

 Receipts
 \$294,560 61

 —For customs
 56,000 00

 Payments
 244,000 00

 Balance
 10,402,138 76
 The flurry in Southern bank notes is increased

by the developments of the past twenty-four hours, and all money of the Confederate States is

at a discount of 50 per cent. Border State no are quoted at 10 s 15 per cent.

By the Fulton, arrived this morning, we have ad vices from England to the 3d inst. The London Times of that date thus notices the money mar ket of the previous day :-

consigned as follows:--fund bonds of the Michigan Southern and North-ern Indiana Railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Bank of North

America, 44 Wall street. The interest due May 1, 1861, on such of the Michigan Southern first mortthe office of the company, and the payment thereof will be endorsed upon the bond. The interest due May 1, 1861, on such of the second mortgage bonds of this company as are issued for the funded coutation of the coupons at the company's office.

week shows the following changes as compared with the previous return:-

drafts, 6 a 5½ per cent premium, francs, 8,27% a 5.37% per dollar; sixty day bills on New York, &c.; 1 a 1½ per dollar; sixty day bills on New York, &c.; 1 a 1½ per cent descount; sight ¼ a ½ and ½ per cent premium.

The carnings of the Eric Railroad for the mont

of March, 1861, were. \$459,237 Earnings March, 1860 426,470 The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington an Quincy Railroad line in the first week of Apr

were:-Total..... \$39,578 44 32,513 53 7.064 6 The Toledo and Wabash earned the first wee of April, 1861:-

| 125 Harlem RR. | 13 | 15 New Jersey & R. | 125 Harlem RR. | 13 | 15 New Jersey & R. | 126 Harlem RR. | 13 | 15 New Jersey & R. | 15 N

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.
MORDAY, April 16—6 P.
Assus —The market was steady.
Responsible —Flour—The market was comowhat.